

The Democratic Pioneer.

E. R. QUILLIN, PUBLISHER.

VOL. 8.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. D. SIMMONS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSIONERS & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.

THOMAS H. GILLIAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
OFFICE, FARMERS' BLDG., N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Queens, Chester and Pasquotunk counties.
Feb. 2, 1857—3ms.

CARD.
G. VAUGHAN RESPECTFULLY OFFERS his services as an auctioneer and the patronage of the public. Any commissions to him will be punctually attended and due returns made after sale.

THOS. G. VAUGHAN,
N. C. June 2, 1857.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Will attend all the Courts of Gates, Hert, Chester, and Pasquotunk counties.
N. C. June 2, 1857.

JOHN B. LYON,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
Pasquotunk County, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Pasquotunk, Hert, and Chester counties.
N. C. June 2, 1857.

J. H. WHITEHURST'S
ELECTRO-DAGUERROTYPES.
217 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Scottdale Street, Petersburg, Va.
Scottdale Street, Lynchburg, Va.
Lynchburg, Va. taken with prompt attention.
N. C. June 2, 1857.

A. G. WALTNEY & CO.,
Dressers,
NORFOLK, VA.
All keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Furniture and Piano Parts, French and American; Plate Mirrors, Portraits, &c., &c.
N. C. June 2, 1857.

JOSEPH E. CARTER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
MURFREESBORO, N. C.
Will practice in the County Courts of Bertie, Currituck, and Gates counties.
N. C. June 2, 1857.

GEORGE W. BELL,
NORFOLK, VA.
Will attend the Courts of Norfolk, Pasquotunk, Hert, and Chester counties.
N. C. June 2, 1857.

J. B. GODWIN,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Will practice in the County Courts of Bertie, Currituck, and Gates counties.
N. C. June 2, 1857.

BURTON & MCLEAN,
NORFOLK, VA.
Will attend the Courts of Norfolk, Pasquotunk, Hert, and Chester counties.
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W. W. SEABURY,
NORFOLK, VA.
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E. P. TABB & CO.,
NORFOLK, VA.
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TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1857.

J. B. GODWIN, EDITOR.

NO. 14.

WHEAT & CORN FANS.—Of these I have a very large supply CLINTON'S No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 for small FANS—SINCLAIR'S No. 1, 2 and 3. These are very good WHEAT FANS, and the best CORN FANS known. BAMBOROUGH'S No. 1 and 2. It is desirable to get more of these Fans, than that they are the very best for cleaning wheat in the known world. They have taken more premiums than any other, and always give the very best satisfaction. They thoroughly separate Chaff, Cockle, and every other impurity from the Wheat.

All in want are certain of obtaining the very best article by reading this—
S. MARCH.

STRAW CUTTERS.
SINCLAIR'S SCREW PROPELLER Straw Cutters. Price \$30. Cut Straw, Shocks, Fodder, Oats and all kinds of feed for stock, in full assortment.

Also our new Straw Cutters, with 1 knife very simple, and cuts all kind of food. Harvey's Cheap Hide Cutter, Smith's Virginia Cut.

FOR SALE.
"DEER FISH" on Croatan, known as the "HAUL OVER," formerly the property of A. Anderson. Apply to G. F. Anderson, Norfolk, Va. Sept. 15th, 1857.

NOTICE.
H. WHITEHURST, I would say to those who have claims in my hands, to come forward and get them.
A. H. CURRAN.

NOTICE.
Information is wanted concerning Mrs. FRANCIS M. GERKIN, a blind lady, sister of mine, who left her home in Norfolk, about two months since. She has a child in Norfolk. Information in regard to her will be thankfully received by her friends.
Address A. M. B. Norfolk, Va.

NOTICE.
W. H. BELL, sold on the 17th of October next, to the County of Norfolk, Va., a vessel, called "The Fish Hawk," of the tonnage of one hundred and fifty tons; also seven or eight barrels of Whiskey and Vinegar, and some other small articles.
L. POYNER,
Com. of 2d Wreck Dis.

NOTICE.
I will sell privately, my FARM, in Pasquotunk County, formerly the major plantation of Edmund B. Godfrey, dec'd., and more recently owned by W. H. B. Godfrey. The Farm contains by estimation, TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY ACRES more or less. It is on a fine soil, and is well improved, and all necessary buildings, and is well watered. It is a good FARM, and would be well to purchase this one.
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PROPRIETORS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

TERMS.
Single copy, one year, --- \$2 50
Five copies, one year, --- 11 00
Ten copies, one year, --- 20 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For a square of 16 lines or less, first insertion \$1—every subsequent one, 25 cents. Annual arrangements made on favorable terms.
Office corner of Main and Road Street.

POETRY.
SOME THINGS LOVE ME.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN REED.
All within and all without me
Feel a melancholy thrill;
And the darkness hangs about me,
Oh how still!

By my feet the river glideth
Through the shadow, sullen dark;
On the stream the white moon rideth
Like a bark—

And the hidden leans above me,
Till I think some things there be
In this dreary world that love me—
Even me!

Gentle buds are blooming near me
Shedding sweetest breath around
From the ground;
And the lone bird comes—I hear it

In the tall and windy pine,
Pour the sadness of its spirit
Into mine;
There it sings and sings above me,
Till I think some things there be
In this dreary world that love me—
Even me!

Now the moon hath floated to me,
On the stream I see it sway,
Swing boat-like as 'twould woo me
Far away;

And the stars bend from the azure—
I could reach them where I lie—
And they whisper all the pleasure
Of the sky;

There they hang and smile above me,
Till I think some things there be
In the very heavens that love me—
Even me!

Now when comes the tide of even,
Like a solemn river slow;
Gentle eyes, akin to heaven,
On me glow—

Loving eyes that tell their story,
Speaking to my heart of hearts;
That I sigh; a heart of glory
Soon departs.

Yet when Mary swears above me,
I must think that there will be
One star more in heaven to love me—
Even me!

MISCELLANEOUS.
THE HOTEL UPROAR,
OR, A PRACTICAL JOKE.

There were three of us lodged in the same room. Twelve o'clock was ringing out in the still night air from city clocks as we got to bed.

'Ned,' said Monk, 'what are those two wires that run across the ceiling over our head for?'

'Wires! Where? retorted Ned, looking up at the ceiling—then quickly adding, 'by Jupiter! here's a chance for fun!'

'How so?'

'Those are the two bell wires of the two rooms immediately over ours. I'll give them an almighty ring, he down and wait for the result!'

No sooner said, than done. I, from the other bed, attempted a feeble remonstrance, but too late. In a few minutes we heard the tramping of the waiter, as he came rushing up stairs like a bull-dog, adding the funeral of a sausage. Passing our door up another flight, he rounded to before the door of the room over our heads and knocked loudly for admittance.

'He's in for it,' muttered Monk, with a frightful elongation of his labial cavity. We knew that the room was wanted by one Myhrer Vandam, a fat phlegmatic Dutchman. The waiter repeated the summons to know what was wanted.

We stole out of bed and placed ourselves close around the keyhole, awaiting the waiter with breathless interest.

'Did you ring, sir?' asked the waiter when our phlegmatic friend finally made his appearance before that individual.

'Rings, sir?' and the Dutchman looked a perfect figure of astonishment.

'Yes, sir. Your bell rang just now and I came to see what was wanted.'

'Dander and blitzen! De tyval must have been to work mit to bell!' growled Dutley. I want notink!

'Then you should not have rung, sir,' rejoined the waiter angrily, as he passed on to the next door to answer the second wire.

A lean, monstached Frenchman from within, as was evinced the instant the waiter knocked, somewhat uproariously on the door, 'Sacre by dame!' was heard rolling amidst the sheets for the space of a minute, when the entrance was cautiously opened.

'Ring, sir?'

'Ring! By gar? I think I shall be von fool wid all deze—vat you call beem—von dame racket?'

'Bat didn't you ring?'

'Lidible! I think I shall make your fool head ring?' said the enraged Frenchman, and he gave the waiter a look that

sent him down stairs, but not without grumbling.

'That's good!' said Ned, after our muffled laughter had somewhat subsided. 'If nothing happens we will have more of it?'

And suiting the action to the word, he again reached up and gave the wires a violent pull.

This last pull, as we afterwards remarked, 'fetched 'em!' Up came the book keeper, the porter, two waiters, and a couple of newly arrived passengers—up, post haste as far as 50 and 52, where the two, vestigating force divided, and gave a dreadful summons at each door.

We stole out to the top of the stairs, having hastily drawn on our dressing gowns, the better to enjoy the confusion.

The whole scene there presented was indescribably ludicrous—the Frenchman cursing and swearing in a style that would have astonished General Bazaar; while the big Dutchman could only mutter in a voice half choked with rage, and as he danced about his room and door, 'mein gott! mein gott!' and both briefly aware that they had not rung, and had no intention of ringing.

The landlord by this time had reached the scene of disturbance, and rigidly remarked that he would thank some one to tell him the cause of the tumult.

'Please, sir,' said the man who had answered the bell for No. 50, 'I believe it is that frog-eating Frenchman who has caused all this confusion and—'

'Sacre! Fiddle dand—vat you shaft become call me! Von frog eating infernal! I sakes I shall let you know?'

But here the rage of Johnny Canoe came too great for expression and led him to make a tremendous rush at the would be annihilated—just in season to be tripped up by Ned, accidentally, of course—in such a manner that he pitched head first into his fellow bed, the burly Dutchman, who stood a little in the rear.

Both were floored in an instant—but Dutley was soon up as well as his colleague.

'Goot? Goot?' was his fierce ejaculation and then the two came together with the ferocity of a couple of meat hounds.

By this time the landlord, supposing he might have mistaken a number or two, was knocking at 53—a room occupied by a couple of antique maidens laides two poolies and a family of cats.

No 53 was soon in an uncontrollable state of excitement; but finally one of the ancient damsels inquired what was wanted. 'That's just vat we want to know!' growled the landlord; 'didnt you ring your bell a few minutes ago?'

'Not was the damsel reply, that would have fox n a piece of old padding.

'It was your bell any how?' said the landlord, getting desperate, and determined to make some more substantial business of it, 'you didn't there must be some one secreted under your bed that did it?'

The very thought of such a thing was enough to bring matters to a crisis at once. A simultaneous cry of 'fire! murder! robbers! help!'—and the door was thrown violently open, and out rushed the two ancient damsels, cats, poolies and all, the former on robe du nuit, and upsetting the landlord, besides precipitating the porter over the banister, and down one flight in a moment.

At this instant Ned turned off the gas.

The scene then became decidedly rich. Theatricals and curses of the men, the screams and exclamations of the women, the yelling of the poolies and the howling of cats, added to the din, a confusion of the most battant, were fearfully commingled together.

The Dutchman soon grasped the confusion, thinking him the Frenchman while the latter, pitched into one of the boarders, mistaking him for his antagonist and thus the confusion raged amidst the awful cry for 'light!'

Before it arrived, however, our party concluded to vanquish from that part. Such laughing as was heard in our apartment, soon after, is seldom heard of much less enjoyed.

How the matter was explained I do not know, but that the warfare ceased the moment the combatants had light on the subject, is certain—and equally so that the real cause of the disturbance is a mystery to this very day.

BILLY BIRCH JOLLY.
The passengers rescued by the barque Ellen tell an interesting anecdote concerning Mr. Birch, of the San Francisco Minstrels, which is certainly worth mentioning.

After he went down with the ship he was immediately upborne with

DIRECT SOUTHERN TRADE.

Where business has been for itself channels in a particular direction, where connections have been formed for the carrying on of that business, it is difficult to change its course, or sover the connections that have grown up. It is only under the pressure of new and peculiar circumstances, or through a long course of time that any radical change can be effected. More theories or the theoretical arguments have little effect, unless enforced and assisted by such coincidence of events as to force public attention and public effort to the point aimed at.

It would appear to us that the present period is one peculiarly favorable for drawing the attention of the largely producing and high speculative South, to a subject which has been heretofore pressed upon its attention with very small results—we mean the transaction of her own business through the management of her own exchanges. After all that has been said—after all the allowance that has been made for unwise expenditures throughout the whole country, including even the South, the fact remains, that the present difficulties of the country had their origin in movements for which the South is not responsible, with which she had no connection, from which she sustains severe loss. It is not to be denied that any thing existed in the condition of the South herself, which could have either produced a pressure among her people or enforced a suspension on the part of her banks. Her produce had been selling at prices in some cases high; in all, remunerative. Her purchases had not been beyond her ability to pay. Of her staple products, at least three-fourths had been consumed by those who had remained untouched and sound; and yet, through the failure of her agents at the North, she is forced to participate in the financial suffering and her monetary position is compelled to go to the head for the present. This could not have been the case, had the commerce of the South been in the hands of the people of the South, instead of being tributary to the commerce of New York, and in a large measure, to the Northern cities.

The failure of Northern houses has not been the failure of the South to pay its debts. The South has not its obligations even more promptly than usual. The pressure on the Northern houses has not been due to speculative movements at the North. There has been comparatively little of that. But the West has been run wild, and the Northern and Eastern cities have participated with her. The funds of the Northern seaboard cities, have gone West to be employed in wild-cat manœuvres—the means realized for the crops of the West have been taken for land speculation, instead of for payment of debts incurred for goods. The funds which had gone West, instead of being paid back into New York, Boston or Philadelphia, have been employed in the purchase of land in the West, and the means realized for the crops of the West have been taken for land speculation, instead of for payment of debts incurred for goods. The funds which had gone West, instead of being paid back into New York, Boston or Philadelphia, have been employed in the purchase of land in the West, and the means realized for the crops of the West have been taken for land speculation, instead of for payment of debts incurred for goods.

It is not that Southern products have failed to find a market. The real consumers and customers of Southern products have failed, that the South is involved in the general embarrassment. The fault lies in the intermediate agency, both in the exportation and importation of goods; and a recurrence of such things can only be prevented by the energy of the people of the South in doing their own trading, and not leaving the trade to be controlled by the money of Northern speculation.

So long as the trade of the South remains in its present state of dependence and subordination to the North, just so long will it be out of her power to secure an immunity from the effects of these periodical convulsions, now that her prosperity her domestic affairs may be of how gradually her own business may be managed, or how high a price her products may bear.

A very large proportion of the foreign goods brought into the country are in payment for Southern staples exported to Europe. It is not for the interests of the South that heavy demands for specie—run for specie, we might say, should be made upon our foreign customers. No country in the world could afford to buy largely of the products of another and pay for prices, unless by a system of reciprocity—by exchanging commodities. It fails and the consequences in New York compel sterling bills, based upon Southern products, to go forward to any great extent to Europe, that specie may be returned here in place of them, a stringency must arise in the ending markets where these products are sold and consumed, operating disastrously upon the prices of all our staples, as will soon be seen in the present case. This state of things would not and could not have arisen had the South controlled her own commerce.

Whether from the lesson now being taught her, anything will be learnt—whether a more wise and safe policy will be pursued, remains to be seen. If nothing is learnt—if nothing is done, we can only say that the fault will not be because the lesson is not impressive enough or plain enough.—*Wm. Journal.*

A HEAVEN-HIGH BRASS WALL.

It was there this day a wall of brass heaven-high between us and Europe, we should recover from our commercial depression in a month, make thenceforth all the iron, fabric and wares we need, and find in such production ample employment for our people now threatened with enforced idleness and consequent famine. It is only through our complication with and dependence on Europe that we are threatened with serious calamity.—And this dependence we can terminate at pleasure, through a revision of our tariff. *N. Y. Tribune.*

It strikes us, says the Boston Post, to be a most singular way to lift a community out of difficulty to cut off the means of procuring money to pay its debts. The tables of 1856 will show what markets

this "heaven-high" wall of brass would shut out our farmers and manufacturers. In 1856 we exported

Breadstuffs and provisions,	\$77,187,801
Cotton,	128,872,384
Tobacco,	12,221,831
Rice,	2,399,233
Manufactures,	30,970,992
Products of the forest,	10,604,185
Products of the sea,	3,356,797
Raw produce,	8,125,429
	\$278,329,130

It seems almost too bad, that in this age of the world, it should be necessary to show up such consummate folly as this position of the New York Tribune to build up such a brass wall; but such appears to be the case. This print is actually for stopping commercial intercourse! We shall have, this year, not far from \$100,000,000 worth of breadstuffs which we shall not want; while it is to be hoped other nations will have as good a surplus of other articles which they do not want.—We hope, for instance, that China will have a good surplus of tea; the West Indies, of sugar and molasses; Brazil, of coffee; and the various countries that produce them, an abundant supply of dyestuffs and raw material used in our manufactures, and that our merchants will do the needful work of exchange.

The idea that a suspension of this exchange would benefit the community is nonsense. As an illustration, we export to Brazil about 300,000 barrels of flour, and take from Brazil 135,000,000 of coffee. Can anything be more absurd than to suppose that the building of a brass wall, heaven-high, between us and Brazil would do anything towards raising up our commercial revival? Would it benefit our splendid marine interest—the largest on the globe—to construct such a wall? What absurdity! What rank nonsense! Would this wall, stopping the flow of the present enormous crops from the west to the seaboard—our cotton, cereals, rice, the whole list—this stoppage of freight—contribute forth to raise the value of the five hundred millions, if such amount there be, of depressed railroad stocks?

The Tribune looks to a remedy for existing difficulties in new tariff legislation. Suppose the Tribune should look, with especial reference to our export capacity, to our currency, or rather to our paper issues. Their expansion is the instrumentality by which speculation has been fostered, prices raised, and those fluctuations created which are the bane of trade; operating on our great staples by often preventing export, and operating on foreign goods by inviting imports. The past has shown this conclusively; but in vain have Democrats and sound currency advocates urged this view, and implored legislators to act upon it.—All they could do or say has not been enough to stop the flow of paper issues—the insane root that takes the reason prisoner. And the inflation effected by these means has operated most injuriously upon our domestic interests.

This absurdity about a brass wall, heaven-high, is not a whit worse than very much of the absurdity which the Tribune has inculcated about the slavery question. There is one thing worth thinking of—if there is ever such a wall built, the Tribune can supply a considerable portion of the brass. But it is strange that a journal which urges such political folly and which in commerce proposes to go back to the dark ages should find favor with the people.

A LITERAL RUNAWAY MATCH.

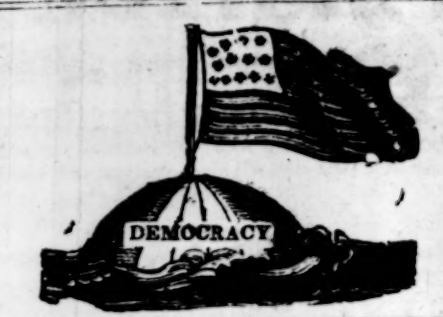
A capital story is told by a Texas paper of a runaway match that came off in that State. It seems that a couple had resolved to get married notwithstanding the opposition of parents and relatives of every degree, and securing the co-operation of a friendly clergyman, they all three mounted their horses and set out for a friend's mansion several miles distant, where the rights could be solemnized without interference. They had not gone far, however, before their flight was discovered, and then there was much mounting, and racing, and chasing as occurred on the occasion of young Lochinvar's celebrated elopement, with the Netherly maiden. The lovers and their faithful pastor soon heard the noise of approaching pursuers and gave their horses the spur. But alas! their enemies were better mounted and gained fast upon them. It was evident they would soon be captured, and when a felicitous inspiration of the maiden came to her aid, "Can't you marry us we run?" she shouted to the clergyman. The idea "took," and the pastor at once commenced the ritual. All parties covered themselves with glory, and just as the bride's father clutched her bride veil the clergy pronounced the lovers man and wife. When the old gentleman first learned what had been done, he was inclined to be furious; but being a gallant old fellow, and admiring a dashing action he soon concluded to forgive the runaways, in consideration of the handsome and novel manner in which they triumphed over him.

DOES THE WORLD HATE PIETY?—In answer to this question, the celebrated Sydney Smith says: "It is not true that the world hates piety. The modest and unobtrusive piety which fills the heart with all human charities and makes a man gentle to others and severe to himself, is an object of universal love and veneration. But mankind hate the lust of power, when it is veiled under the garb of piety. They hate cant and hypocrisy; they hate advisers and quacks in piety; they do not choose to be insulted; they love to tear folly and impudence from the altars which should be a sanctuary for the righteous and the good."

ADVANTAGE OF PUNCTUATION.—Punctuation, that is the putting the stops in the right places cannot be too sedulously studied. We lately read, in a country paper, the following startling account of Lord Palmerston's appearance in the commons: "Lord Palmerston then entered on his head, a white hat upon his feet, large but well polished boots upon his brow, a dark cloud in his hand, his faithful walking stick in his eye a menacing glare saying nothing. He sat down."—*Punch.*

Editors of papers are earnestly requested to copy the following notice for the benefit of the afflicted family: PLEASE COPY. Wm. P. Fowler, coach-maker, formerly of Warrenton, N. C., and latterly supposed to be a resident of Chicago is informed that both his parents are seriously ill, one of which is with but small hopes of recovery. His relations and friends earnestly request that he will write as soon as possible.

Democratic Pioneer.



J. B. GODWIN, Editor.
GODWIN & QUILLIN, Proprietors.
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1857.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for December has been received. It is an excellent No.

BLACKWOOD for October has been received, and we have but to reiterate our previous good opinion of this standard Magazine.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER for the present month is also to hand. It is replete with interest to the Agriculturist, and should be upon the table of every farmer in the land.

Our thanks are due the Post Master at Norfolk, Va., for a copy of the "MISSING FRIENDS AND AUSTRALIAN ADVERTISER," published in London.

DEATH OF THE SECY OF STATE. We learn by the Raleigh Standard of last night, that William Hill, Esq., Sec. of State, died at his residence in Raleigh on Thursday morning the 29th ult., in the 85th year of his age.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The North Carolina Baptist State Convention will convene in the town of Hertford, in its 28th annual session on the 4th (to-morrow) of November. The occasion promises to be one of interest to the denomination.

The people of the town of Halifax in this State contemplate celebrating the centennial anniversary of the corporation on the 21st of November. The act incorporating the town will on that day have been in existence one hundred years.

"SOME PUMPKIN."

We have been shown a pumpkin, raised upon the farm of W. W. Kennedy, Esq., which measures sixty-two inches in circumference, and weighs sixty-seven and a half pounds. Hard to beat.

We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement in today's paper, of Mr. Willie Biddick, offering for lease the "Leigh House," also of Mr. Parks offering for sale Coupon Bonds of State of North Carolina, and of the county of Currituck, also, of Mr. John B. Uphur advertising farm for sale.

THE STATE FAIR.

The Raleigh papers are taken up with the doings of this affair. The Standard and Register both contain extended accounts of the exhibition, and agree in representing it as highly creditable to the State. The former journal says that in point of numbers, and articles contributed this year were hardly up to those of previous years; but in regard to quality they were fully equal, if not superior.

Non. Asa Biggs, will please accept our thanks for the Congressional Globe, containing the debates, proceedings, laws, etc., of the first and second sessions, thirty-fourth Congress, with Appendix; also for a copy of the Report of the Secretary of War, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of February 2, 1857, information respecting the purchase of Camels for the purpose of military transportation.

MORGAN RATTLE. This thorough bred stallion, the property of Dr. R. K. Speed and J. M. Hinton of this town, took the first premium at the late Agricultural Fair held in Raleigh.—And it was well deserved, for there is not a more noble animal to be found within the limits of the State. He is a large elegant sorrel of prodigious power, splendid action, perfectly gentle in manners, and can make his mile in a little over three minutes.

A MONSTER OWL.

Our Raleigh correspondent, "Himmet," has forwarded to our sanctum the foot of an owl, killed, as he says in his letter, by Frank I. Wilson, of the Standard, with a rifle, upon the top of the Roan Mountain. Judging from the size of the foot, this big eyed inhabitant must have reigned monarch of his mountain home, and been a feathery Nero to the small "rebekins" that came within his reach. The claws measure three inches and five eighths in length, the horny portion alone being two inches.

A "whopper" truly. The foot can be seen at our office.

WANTED!

Immediately and earlier if practicable, an Edithess to take charge of the outside of this paper. The situation in which we find ourselves, renders it indispensable that we should engage a partner, and we therefore give notice to any one, possessing the requisite qualifications, who may desire to give a helping hand to the improvement of man-kind, that an application will be duly considered.

We offer the following liberal terms to one suiting us:

BOARD—A comfortable home, with an agreeable companion.

DRESS—"Something to wear"—silks not to cost over one hundred and fifty dollars each. Gaiters limited to two pair per week, bonnets ad libitum. Having a sort of weakness in the way of pretty bonnets, an unlimited indulgence in head coverings will be allowed. Shawls, laces, jewelry, etc., open to future negotiations. Profits equally divisible.

The contract must be drawn up by the clerk of the court, and sealed in the presence of a Minister of the Gospel—and as many others as may be desirable.

HONORABLE TREATMENT!

During an unavoidable absence from home and consequent absence from the Chair, the Editor of the Pioneer, with all the true gallantry of a thorough-going states right Democrat, comes out and gives us, as he thinks a complete thrashing, for daring to tell him, and others of his like, of their bare faced misrepresentations, in regard to the present crisis. Out account of this week being Superior Court week, we have not had the time, to pay our respects to the aforesaid Editor, but will do so in our next, thanking him at the same time for the pleasure it will afford us in replying to what he may think unanswerable.

We publish the above precious bit of vanity and egotism from the *American Sentinel*, that the reader may with us enjoy a quiet smile, and wonder at the "fantastic tricks" that "Man-in" may sometimes indulge in.

The *Sentinel* undertakes to make it appear, that we have been guilty of unfairness in replying to him "during his unavoidable absence from our (his) Editorial Chair." In the first place he knew nothing of his absence until after the appearance of our article, not having troubled himself to examine whether "our Editorial Chair" was occupied or not. We are well aware that it is almost impossible for great and important personages to travel without a general knowledge of the fact by the public; but we must plead ignorance of the *Sentinel* Editor's departure, owing, we suppose, to close confinement to our sanctum. Allow that we did know it, which was the most "honorable," to make a wanton and unprovoked attack upon another, and then cut and run for the Fair—where we suppose his presence was indispensable, as he says his absence from home was "unavoidable" or to simply reply to that attack regardless of his whereabouts. It is but reasonable to assume that the Editor's departure on Monday morning—after the publication of the article to which we replied on Saturday—was pre-arranged, would it not have been more "honorable" for him to have resorted to his fire until his return?

He knew of his intended visit; yet he flies and retreats and then puts in a plea of bad treatment, because forthwith, we did not take the trouble to inquire if the Editor of the *Sentinel* was in town before we repelled his ungenerous and uncalled for assault. Again: suppose the fact of his absence had been known to us, we could not have thought he had taken final leave of the place. We are free to admit that his presence or his absence would not have made the slightest difference in our course, and however much we may dread his superior prowess, we are prepared to encounter it.

Admit once more that we did know he was absent, it will become him to complain, for who that has read his paper, does not remember his creditable attacks upon us during our absence at Nag's Head, in one of which he drags into his editorial two true local notices of ours, for the purpose of playing upon the prejudices of a certain class of our population, whom he was aware had taken exception to the terms employed in those notices—though we intended no disrespect to them. A very proper gentleman to rail against Editorial courtesy, truly! After two weeks of preparation, we may expect something rich. "Lay on Macduff!"

E. C. HINES, ESQ.

The selection of this gentleman by the Legislature, to fill the place occupied by Wm. N. H. Smith, Esq., as Solicitor for this Judicial district, was received with snickers and a great deal of small talk by the opposition. His unfitness for the place was openly proclaimed, and many a comparison, not very complimentary to the present incumbent, instituted between himself and his predecessor. These comparisons related only, we must say, to his intellectual fitness, for the most bitter partisan testimony to his character as a gentleman of sterling worth and unimpeachable integrity. He entered upon the duties of his office, and made his first circuit. His appearance began to remove the scales from the eyes of those who had only heard of him as a gentleman of limited attainments and a mediocre of talent. Justice requires us to say, that a knowledge of the man carried with it a conviction of an undue appreciation of his merits; a conviction freely acknowledged and admitted by his opponents. His able prosecutions won the warmest eulogiums of his political enemies, whilst his gentlemanly bearing, unaffected dignity, and uniform courtesy, struck a cord in the popular feeling—that sounded his highest praises.

We predict for Mr. Hines a career of usefulness and honor, and the district may well congratulate itself upon having an officer—and by this we mean no reflection upon the former Solicitor—who will perform faithfully, fearlessly, and ably the duties belonging to his station, and breakers of the law will find but little favor at his hands. His present circuit has been attended with remarkable success.

THE WAY THAT FREE STATE DEMOCRATS TALK.

We have frequently given to our readers the sound and conservative sentiments of the Northern Democracy as expressed through the columns of many of the most prominent and influential journals in the North, and we this morning publish an extract from the *Cincinnati Enquirer* upon the returns of the Ohio Election, as farther evidence of that truly national spirit which we have claimed for our friends of the Free States. We feel assured that whoever reads it without bias or prejudice, will congratulate the South upon still having in the non-slaveholding

States, a party, true to their rights; and faithful to the national compact.

The issue of the North have united to render the execution of the Fugitive-slave law impossible. Every obstacle has been thrown in the way by Black Republican legislatures to prevent the United States officers from the performance of their duty. The use of the jails and court houses have been denied to the general government, and as the *Enquirer* says, this "miscalled habeas corpus" has been fostered to, for the purpose of rescuing the slave from his rightful owner. The Ohio Democracy rejoice in the prospect of meeting out justice to these Southern brethren, by being able to repeal these infamous and obnoxious measures, and in placing it in the power of the Southern man to recover his property without fear or hindrance within the borders of the Empire State of the West. Such is Democracy. North, South, East or West, it is the same sound, conservative, Constitutional party. The *Enquirer* says:—

"We have never, in the whole course of our experience, seen a more intense interest manifested to learn the result of an election than this one that has just passed in Ohio on governor. Our office has been crowded night and day with eager listeners for news, and it has been the great topic of conversation on the streets. The feeling was extremely strong and the wish ardent among the democracy to accomplish the defeat of the arch-demagogue and abolition disunionist, Chase. All seemed to appreciate the mortifying attitude which Ohio has occupied under the black-republican regime, in regard to her sister States, and the disgrace and reproach which has been put upon us in consequence by the national men throughout the Union. Chase has been particularly obnoxious by his sectional and unpatriotic views of national policy to the democracy, and the defeat of no man could have caused them more satisfaction.

"As the returns came in more and more favorable to the democracy, and the chances appeared to be against Chase, the enthusiasm was unbounded. But whether defeated or elected by a few hundred votes, it was agreed that his career was run; that the State of Ohio might, with propriety, be considered hereafter as democratic. That organization has already the legislative ascendancy. The governor in Ohio has no veto, and the whole law-making power rests with the legislature. That law-making power will without doubt, give expression to the national feeling, and can do much to erase the stigma which black-republicanism has cast upon us. It can repeal the infamous statute designed to embarrass the State in collision with the general government, and prevent the execution of the fugitive slave law, miscalled a habeas corpus; it cannot repeal the law denying to the general government the use of its jails, and repeal all the foolish and mischievous legislation in which that body was so prolific.

"It can instruct even Wade as to its future course in the Senate, and put Ohio generally right upon the great questions of the day. It can investigate and expose the corruption of the black-republican State officers in regard to the treasury, and to the relations which the State sustains, under their auspices, to the Ohio Life and Trust Company—secrets which have been, for party purposes, covered up and concealed. If Chase is elected, it is under circumstances which destroy his prestige, and will render him powerless forever. After three long years in the wilderness of defeat, the democracy of Ohio have at last emerged into the light, and have cheering prospects before them. They have carried thirteen of the twenty-one congressional districts, redeemed the legislature, elected a member of the board of public works, and run the black-republican State ticket to the girls. Three years ago the democrats were beat eighty thousand votes in Ohio. Who will not say that they have not done a Herculean work in effecting such a result in so short a time?"

Those who have paid any attention to the tone of the English press, must have noticed the change which has recently taken place in reference to slavery.—No more bitter or violent denunciations of the institutions of the South could at one time be found, than the conductors of British newspapers. Slavery, judging from the vials of wrath poured upon it by English writers, was regarded with the same horror, that a certain nameless personage is supposed to possess for holy war. It was the prolific theme of many an elaborate philippic, and the text from which English moralists discoursed upon American iniquity. "Self interest governs the world," is a proverb not the least true; and in this lies the secret of the favor with which England has at last come to regard slavery. The articles from the *London Times*, so generally published in the American newspapers, upon the past and present of the British West Indies, cannot have escaped the observation of American readers. The views thus expressed were but the shadows of more pointed opinion held for future promulgation. In a short extract which we to-day publish from the same source a bolder and more definite state is taken; and we should not be surprised if ere long England stood forth the champion and defender of negro slavery. The present indications tend that way.

The recent crisis has developed an important fact in relation to the capacity of the two sections of the Union to withstand a great financial shock. In contrasting the effect of the late monetary pressure upon the North and the South; the difference in favor of the latter is too striking to pass unnoticed. In the former, ruin, bankruptcy, and the uncounted evils concomitant thereto stare us on every hand. With the first breath of the storm, many a huge fabric began to quiver, and ere its violence had attained its height, they went down with a crash, and their shivered fragments scattered, want, desolation and distress far and wide. There were but few

so high, that did not feel its power; the low were buried beneath the crumbled ruins. One universal cry of distress came from the busy North, as one after another of the mammoth establishments there foundered. Business was at a stand; labor was no longer required; the factories were closed, and thousands upon thousands of honest and industrious men were thrown out of employment, and bereft of the means to give bread to their wives and little ones.

As a great manufacturing community, where nothing but free labor was employed, it could not be otherwise in the North. Such must be the effect of financial revolutions upon all societies where labor is excluded. They deserve and should receive the sympathy of those who are comparatively free from the disastrous influences of these monetary storms; but the present should teach the North a lesson not soon to be forgotten. Now, when it is struggling with this direful effects of its mighty crisis; when, according to their own accounts, tens, yes, hundreds of thousands of their laboring population are deprived of the means of procuring an honest subsistence, where does their eyes turn for relief? where are they looking for that aid that can alone mitigate the sufferings of the people? From the abused, reviled, and insulted South. Connected as are the Southern States with the States of the North, the influence of every financial panic in the latter must be more or less felt by the former; yet they are comparatively uninjured, and possess the means within themselves to send assistance to their uncharitable neighbors. The granaries of the South are filled with the products of its labor; its fields are teeming with an abundant harvest; want is unknown; the demand for laborers is every where heard, and the people happy and contented, are ready to pour into the lap of the North the abundance of their means.

And what shall we receive in return? bitter curses and savage denunciations from heartless abolitionists. Whilst eating the bread which Southern toil and Southern industry have grown, their poisonous invective will flow as freely as before. We would hope, however, that the ravings of these mad and ungrateful fools will be silenced by the lessons which the present difficulties will teach the Northern people. Those who hold the power may learn to rightly value and fairly appreciate the importance of the South; and then the "crisis" has been wisely brought upon us.

PREPARING. The Governor of Maryland has ordered the military to be in readiness for active duty and report to him on Saturday evening preceding the election. This course has been adopted by the Governor from representations made to him of the inefficiency of the police force of the city of Baltimore to protect the citizens in the peaceful exercise of the elective franchise. A letter was sent addressed to the Mayor asking for information as to means at command to preserve the peace, and soliciting the co-operation of his Honor, in an attempt to prevent the riots that, from past events, might reasonably be expected to occur. The Mayor rejected the offer of Gov. Ligon, and in substance informed his Excellency, that he was interfering with matters that did not concern him; whereupon the Governor assumed the responsibility and issued his orders to Major General Smith to equip and hold in readiness for service six regiments of six hundred men each.

With the lights before us, we think Gov. Ligon wrong, for notwithstanding our belief in the want of power upon the part of the Mayor to prevent the re-enactment of the previous disgraceful scenes; yet, after the rejection of his offer, the Mayor should have been left to his own resources; and the failure to preserve the peace, would surely be visited with the just condemnation of all good men.

THE SUPERIOR COURT. In this county—his Honor, Judge Caldwell, presiding—was in session during the past week in this place. Only one State case worthy of note was before the Court. Two negroes—slaves of J. L. Hinton—were arraigned upon a charge of burglary and larceny, and submitted upon the last charge—sentence—thirty-nine lashes, and to be sent out of the State.

BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS OF ART.

We had the pleasure of examining a beautiful specimen of oil painting, executed by Miss Mary B. Green—daughter of our townsman, C. C. Green, Esq.—who is only 14 years of age. The piece in question represents a mother fondling her infant, the positions being exquisitely portrayed, and the joyous feelings of the mother, and the delight of the child well delineated in the expression of the countenances. The painting reflects great credit upon the young artist, and evidences a degree of talent rarely met with. Examine it at the store of C. C. Green, Esq.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

I am authorized by the President of the Chowan Steamboat Company to say that a steamer will leave Black Water on Tuesday, the 17th Nov., on the arrival of the Express train from Portsmouth, for the purpose of taking the preachers and visitors to the annual Conference to be held in Elizabeth City, commencing the 18th November. There will be another boat on Wednesday, the day on which the Conference begins, and every other day afterward, except Sunday, until the close of the session. Preachers and visitors will pass at half price. JAS. E. RIDDICK, Oct. 27-31. P. E.

We see that the National Intelligencer, at Washington, devotes upwards of two columns to show the necessity of a national bank. Recent events are separating society into two schools; those who demand government regulation through a United States bank, based upon the ruins of state corporations, and those who seek to make specie the chief basis of commercial operations.

Let the democrats go to the people with the specie basis, and their success will be as certain as that the people prefer truth to error, or gold to dross.—*Boston Post.*

[Correspondence of the Pioneer.] PORTSMOUTH, Va., Oct. 31, 1857. DEAR PIONEER: Since writing you the glorious 19th has come, been celebrated, and passed away into the misty mists of Time. The interest felt here in the closing, and most important anniversary of the Revolution, was greatly enhanced by the announcement of the fact, that the *Regiment* would make its appearance on that day.

At the hour ordered for parade, the *Regiment*, accompanied by the *Regiment*, with ammunition, &c., took their place in the following order: The 1st National Rifles, Diagonal Swamp, National Rifles, Union Guards, Artillery, and Old Dominion. The seven companies in all—Lieut. Col. Combs, and the line was formed. The line was formed on High St., opposite the Ocean Hotel, right wing resting on High St., and arms gleaming in the sunlight, and a beautiful and enticing appearance. Taking up their line of march to the city, they executed many beautiful evolutions in marching and firing, and general commutation, and after a suitable length of time through the streets were dismissed.

The above may be worth remembering as Portsmouth, proud of her *Regiment*, boasting of containing within its limits the 3d Reg. Va. Volunteers, to be the banner military city in the South, and through the papers of the day, challenges a comparison of her any not even excepting the largest claim will probably prove that she, although already acknowledged as the folk and Petersburg.

The *Regiment*, accompanied by the *Regiment*, with ammunition, &c., took their place in the following order: The 1st National Rifles, Diagonal Swamp, National Rifles, Union Guards, Artillery, and Old Dominion. The seven companies in all—Lieut. Col. Combs, and the line was formed. The line was formed on High St., opposite the Ocean Hotel, right wing resting on High St., and arms gleaming in the sunlight, and a beautiful and enticing appearance. Taking up their line of march to the city, they executed many beautiful evolutions in marching and firing, and general commutation, and after a suitable length of time through the streets were dismissed.

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[Correspondence of the Pioneer.] RALEIGH, Saturday, 24th Oct. The 6th annual exhibition of the Agricultural Fair, closed on yesterday, near this City, and the things considered, very successful in the way of live stock, the show was one. The horses were very good, among them some fast trotters. There were also of excellent quality. He presented its usual array of articles and handsome work, and in the way of philippics, executed themselves liberally from our unsuspecting citizens. The Hall, fine specimens of agricultural products were seen, from different parts of the State. Mechanics exhibited some handsome specimens of their industry of our artists, among which was excused for referring to a painting made by Mr. Perkins, on Thursday was the great day. The present on the ground, to take dress of the bride, is rationed at from 7 to 8000. Mr. good, hard, common sense, upon farming—just as an old man willing to listen to, and just as we common people can understand out searching our dictionaries to a Latin scholar to know what that word means. The Fair was a success, and we are all satisfied that Carolina is just as good a State as the Union.

Outside of the fair, there is in our City, I send you, the right hand of fellowship, the *Right Hand*, isn't it a rare shot from the body of the *Right Hand*, Wilson, on the high the Roan Mountain, with a rail the Col. was on the top of the dimensions of a small town when, happening to cast his right, while in the act of throwing to peep in said flask, he dropped and shot its leg off—and I was to be used in searching after him in search of a Kew Nothing.

THE TENNESSEE U. S. SENATE. Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, elected by the Legislature of Tennessee to the United States Senate, will leave for the Hon. John Bell whose term expires 3rd of March, 1859.

